

THE Manila *Comerio* of the 18th instant says that the *Esmeralda* has brought an unclean bill of health from Hongkong, with remarks from the Spanish Consul of that Colony announcing that some suspicious cases had occurred there. Accordingly, the Board of Health imposed 15 days' quarantine on the *Esmeralda* at Mariveles, at which place she is now lying.

THE Manila *Comerio* of the 23rd instant says that it is believed that the Spanish Consul at Hongkong has sent a telegram announcing that since the 18th instant no cases of cholera have been reported in that colony. The same gentleman had also sent a telegram on a former occasion reporting that two cases of cholera had occurred on board the gunboat *Portugal* (*Tamega*).

THE Band of the Buffs will play at the Officers' Mess, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

March.....'The British Patrol'.....Asch.
Overture.....'Mirella'.....Gounod.
Song.....'The Better Land'.....Gowan.
Valse.....'Gloire De Dijon'.....Andrew.
Cavatina.....'Nabucco'.....Verdi.
Selection.....'Mikado'.....Sullivan.
March.....'Solo for Cornet'.....Zikoff.
J. KELLY, Bandmaster.

THE report of the Directors of Sayle & Co., Limited, prepared for presentation at the second ordinary general meeting of the company, shows that the balance of profits, after allowing for bad and doubtful debts and discounts, amounts to the small sum of \$2,400.15. This unsatisfactory return is attributed to the smallness of the stock at the commencement of the Company's operations. The stock having been largely increased, better results are anticipated next year. The Directors do not recommend any dividend to be paid for the year under consideration.

THE *Radnorshire*, British steamer, from Hamburg for Nagasaki, was reported, June 21, ashore on Sorrelle Rocks. A later telegram states that the *Radnorshire* had eighteen feet of water in the hold fore and aft. Sorrelle Rocks consist of two rocky shoals near Malta, a quarter of a mile apart, having a depth of from five to eight fathoms between them. The latest dispatch, dated June 23, states:—'Malta's boat sent to the *Radnorshire* to take on board. We have, however, been authoritatively informed that the articles were purchased by the Burmese embassy at Gona and are intended for personal use. How very different this story sounds from the one given by our contemporary.

THE telegram published to-day, to the effect that Russia has agreed to withdraw from the Zulufar Pass on condition that the Afghans do not occupy the post abandoned, is the first indication of progress in the negotiations which has appeared since the Conservatives came into power. There is a corollary in this of a double kind. Russia here assumes that the advances of the Afghans have been made on the offensive, independently of Russian movements, which is not true. The idea of forbidding the Afghans from occupying a position in their own territory is also peculiarly that of the aggressive Muscovite. Doubtless, however, the proposition will be agreed to by the British Cabinet, pending a final settlement. It will be curious to watch how the 'cowardly surrender' policy is to be modified by the Salisbury Administration.

It is stated by the Peking correspondent of the *Shen Pao* that though Sir Robert Hart did most in the preparation of the terms of the late treaty between France and China, the authorities also placed great reliance on the eminent knowledge of Chinese and French possessed by Dr Martin, head of the Anglo-Chinese College in Peking, who, it is now rumoured, will be appointed Inspector General. Whenever a difficulty in rendering a phrase arose, he was privately consulted. The Ministers of the Yamen are very grateful to him, and it is said, that besides giving him a complimentary dinner on 28th June, they will jointly request His Majesty to bestow on him the Star of the Double Dragon.

This statement enables us to understand, in a manner, why Dr Martin should have been suggested as the probable new Inspector General.

THE *Shen Pao*, the leading paper in Shanghai, has of late contained a good many articles evidently intended to foster a bitter jealousy in the minds of its readers against Japan. In a recent issue, however, we note there is an article which seems to show that this journal has at last awakened to the fact that its policy is one which is doing great harm to China. In a leading article of the 6th July, after pointing out the helpless state in which Korea is left by the late treaty withdrawing both Chinese and Japanese troops and rendering prompt aid from either nation impossible, Japanese statesmen are urged to abandon their suspicions of Chinese policy in Korea and to unite with China in guaranteeing that kingdom and saving it from being partitioned among European nations. Thus only can Korea be preserved from constant alarm of war, and the Asiatic concert established. We are glad to observe this change of tone in the *Shen Pao's* utterances, and trust it will continue to point out the advantages which such an union is that indicated would bring to the participants, and to urge on its government the necessity for its speedy conclusion. Korea has, unwittingly, become involved in a dispute with Russia which, in all probability, will end disastrously not only for her but also

for China and Japan, unless she receives the fullest and united support of the latter. Moral support she may require; whether she will require material support or not largely depends on the actions of China and Japan. If an union be effected between them, and they show themselves ready to work in harmony to preserve the Hermit Kingdom from the aggressions of the Russians, it will be well; if, on the other hand, they maintain a suspicious and distant attitude towards each other, they will grievously injure their best interests, and materially increase the danger which their best statesmen dread. We would, therefore, again urge the *Shen Pao* and the other native organs in China to throw off their unwarranted suspicion of Japan, and urgently impress on their government and people the immense necessity for the suggested union, and the equally great advantages which will accrue to both countries from it.

Mr. Helm, a German said to belong to this part of the world, has left Korea, weaned and disgusted. He was induced to go to Korea to farm, but could not procure land.

SAYS a Japanese native paper:—A Hongkong paper recently reported that dried cuttlefish of a poisonous nature had been exported from Japan to that port. The Japanese Consul has sent a quantity of the fish in question to the Marine Produce Bureau for examination.

A CORRESPONDENT writes the *N.-C. D. News*, from the North:—'Herr von Mollendorff has left the Korean Service, in consequence of a report proffered by Li Hung-chang the *King*, so there must have been something displeasing in his conduct. A Chinese in official circles tells us that some time ago the King was so irritated against his foreign adviser as to refuse him audience, but that the difficulty was smoothed over through the intervention of the Prince Minister, and, as a result, are the stories now current, for the truth of which we are not in a position to vouch.

THE following appears in the *Hangchow Gazette* of the 8th instant:—

It is amusing to find how readily our contemporary the *Shen Pao* allows his imagination to run riot in order to fill his columns, and then comment on the outcome of a glibly brain in a most matter-of-fact sort of way. In Monday's issue, he refers to a quantity of arms and ammunition having been sent to the French to King Teobow. We have, however, been authoritatively informed that the articles were purchased by the Burmese embassy at Gona and are intended for personal use. How very different this story sounds from the one given by our contemporary.

JAPAN deserves sincere congratulations upon the completion without foreign aid of an important section of railway, the line from Omiya to Utsunomiya, a distance of 49 miles, forming part of the grand trunk line to extend from Kyoto to the south. A section in the north, the extreme station, in fact, of this island. The railway itself seems very well laid, and, although presenting no serious engineering difficulties, is highly creditable to the engineers who have had charge of it. There still remains a very important piece of work to be executed, namely, the bridge over the Tonegawa, a river of considerable current, and, nearly, we believe, a quarter of a mile in width at that part where the line of railway should cross it. Active preparations for the bridge are in progress, and it is to be hoped an ample measure of success will crown the efforts of the engineers. —*Japan Gazette*.

SAYS the *N.-C. D. News* of the 23rd instant:—'Letters from Peking say that Sir Robert Hart is expected to move over to the British Legation almost immediately. But he can scarcely do this before his place as Inspector-General is filled. And while mentioning this point, we may remark that the reported possible appointment of Dr. Martin has been received here with general scepticism. Probably the report is not true, seeing that Dr. Martin, admirable as he is, has not had any business experience. But at the same time it must be remembered that promotion to civil offices in China is guided entirely by literary attainments, and not by any special aptitude on the part of the aspirant; besides which, Dr. Martin is known to have been the confidential adviser of the Tong-tsi Yamen on questions of international law for years past. It is perfectly possible, therefore, even if not probable, that he has had the refusal of the Inspectorship.

A COMPANY has been started in London for the sale of Indian tea, a fact, says a London correspondent, which will rejoice all those who know how thoroughly superior Indian tea is to Chinese or at least to the Chinese tea that we get in England, and who have experienced the usual difficulty in obtaining pure Indian tea. Nearly 200,000 lbs. of tea have been bought up by dealers to mix with the Chinese and give it flavor. Most of the persons with whom one talks on the subject will say: 'Oh, but Indian tea requires to be mixed with Chinese before it is drinkable.' There never, of course, was a greater mistake. Had they reversed the proposition, it would have been true enough, for Chinese tea is hardly drinkable without a certain admixture of Indian. The new company has been started in Whitehall-street. They receive their tea direct from the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, Assam, Kumaon, Nijampur, and Cachar. They are sold here in tin containing five pounds and upwards, at 3s and 2s 6d per lb. —*Madras Times*, June 19th.

THE Rev. J. L. Whiting writes to the *Foreign Missionary* of a Chinese lady who has been visiting and attending services. 'Sometimes a few months would elapse without her appearing, but at other times she would come every week. She has some connection with the family of Prince Kung, some say as a former servant, and spends a good deal of time at his palace. She has told us lately that the Prince has been grossly interested in Christianity; that upon reading some of our books she became convinced of the truth of the doctrine, tore down her idols, and burned her Buddhist books, and now has worship every Sunday in the palace with such fervor that she has become interested. There are now fifteen who thus keep the Sabbath with her.'

WARREN on the 13th July, the Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, gives the following news items:—'Admiral Enomoto is still here. Long telegrams pass between here and Tokyo; and the Admiral delays his departure to Peking day after day. Li Hung-chang has asked him twice what he intended leaving. I think it would be glad to see him make a start.'

Nothing will be done in regard to railroads till Li has been to Peking and the French Treaty signed and ratified at Paris. It is expected that Mr. Bistulhuber has arrived at Paris and made the necessary arrangements there about the east. It is said that the interest on capital advanced is fixed at 5 per cent. by telegram, against silver loan but doubt it. The French affairs are settled. Russia will be the favorite nation with China. China believes Russia desires Korea and to take away that desire Russia will be proposed. It is expected that Li will be sent to see Russia to France out of all her sweet morsels.

The Chinese affirm that the Dragon flag will be hoisted next month. My Chinese official friends inform me that when Mr. Bistulhuber returns to China he will be Consul-General. They may be well informed, for in February last they said the Ferry Ministry would go out of office at the end of March, and they were right.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Nakasendo railway bonds exceeded the amount called for, 5,000,000 yen, but the premium upon the issue price was not large. Tenders above issue price, or 30 yen in excess of the issue price, were sufficient to cover the sum required, consequently applicants below that figure are excluded from allotment.

Not unconnected with this method of raising money, perfectly legitimate, and its products are open to criticism, comes a statement from London, dated 11th instant, stating that an attempt recently made by Messrs. Yoshiwara and E.B. Watson to put forward a loan on behalf of the Japanese government in London, had failed, owing to the scarcity of money and great hesitation in regard to foreign investment.

The reason assigned for the failure to place the loan was not accepted, although it may possibly have been a lack of money in England at present, with a bank rate not exceeding 5 per cent. and a market discount of from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent.; while such borrowers as the Argentine Republic are hopelessly to the front, and European investments are in no less a measure stronger one that the differences with Russia, formidable as they appeared a few weeks ago, have virtually ceased to cause any apprehension regarding their peaceful adjustment, less than the belief that the probability of success arises from other causes than those alleged, the chief among which is the failure to observe the proper business method of bringing the matter forward. There are certain forms to be observed in matters of such importance as a national loan which are simply indispensable, and if the necessary channels of communication and virtual guarantee of funds implied in their employment are avoided and evaded, success is out of the question.

It is necessary to dwell upon these points, for the good of Japan is so dear, and it is in England that no difficulty whatever can be in the way of accommodation to the customary process is followed. —*Japan Gazette*.

THE DISTRESS IN KWANGTUNG.

THE Rev. W. J. White, of the American Presbyterian-Mission, sends us the following letter on the relief of the sufferers by the Kwangtung floods. As will be seen from the letter the amount of distress is still abnormally large, and Mr. White, in a private note, says there will continue to be a great deal of suffering until the second crop of rice is available, which will not be until November or December. Some of the districts remain untouched by the relief party, and they had to resist many appeals for help, because they insisted on visiting personally all the places relieved, and because their rice ran low. Great credit is due to all the gentlemen who have undertaken this work of mercy and charity, and carried it out so thoroughly. Their task was by no means an easy one, and entailed upon them very severe bodily exertion, but they are still ready and willing to undergo the same again should they be called on to do so.

Dear Sir, Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to present to the public house facts regarding the amount of suffering in consequence of the recent floods?

The Rev. Mr. Noyes and myself, with several reliable natives whom we selected to go with us, formed a party to carry relief to the people in the Tsin Tung district. We left Canton on Friday, the 17th inst., and returned to-day. The two cargo boats which carried the thousand piculs of office were towed by two Government launches which were loaned to us, the latter not being allowed to go into the interior.

As far as Lo Pau we were in company with the Rev. Messrs. Pearce and Bone, who formed another party to work in the San Shui district. The water had fallen to such an extent that it was no longer possible for either the launches or the cargo boats to go farther than Lo Pau. We therefore had our rice transferred to small boats and proceeded to Shek Kok. We were much aided in our work by the efforts of the native Christian preachers, who had

been through the district and made himself acquainted with the situation. We found the water had subsided so much, that usually we could find a dry path. But often all traces of the main road were lost, and the broad expanse of water and given place to large irregular ponds with sandy beds, and in some cases the sand-beds had been prepared for a crop of peanuts. The people had already begun to rebuild the broken dike. In many places there seems a fair prospect of success with the second crop of rice, which, however, will not be ready for another four months.

On our return after we had distributed all our rice, we heard of a most needy district on the opposite side of the river from Tai Tong, and back of the hills, where the people have no need to prepare for floods in ordinary years, but where ninety out of a hundred houses have been swept away and where no help has been given, so far as we could learn.

We found it was necessary to get several miles back from the river in order to ascertain the amount of damage done by the flood.

Our distribution was made only after the most careful estimate of the entire number of inhabitants in a place and an actual enumeration of the fallen houses.

Mr. White appends a list of all the principal villages visited, with the number of their inhabitants, houses fallen and people in distress. The villages number 35 in all, containing 33,000 inhabitants. In these villages 1,085 houses have fallen, and the number of distressed people total nearly 10,000.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Edw. Magistrate.)

Tuesday, July 28.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON. Chan Atai, 26, unemployed, was charged with stealing a jade stone bangle from the person of a child, on the 23rd inst.

A housewife, named Lo Chap Mei, deposed that at 6 a.m. to-day she was walking in Queen's Road with her child aged three years, on her back. She suddenly felt someone behind pulling her child, who began to cry. She turned round and saw the defendant pulling the bangle from her child. She called out and a constable arrested the prisoner.

Chu Han, P.O. 339 gave evidence to the effect that he saw the defendant running and heard cries of 'thief.' He stopped the defendant, who dropped the bangle on the ground.

A previous conviction for a similar crime was proved against the prisoner and he was now sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

(Before H. E. Woodhouse Esq.)

LARCENY BY A FRIEND.

Cheung Ahai, a seaman, admitted charge of stealing a jacket, valued at \$7, belonging to Leung Ahang, a trader, on the 28th inst.

Complainant stated that the defendant, who was a friend of his, took it from his room. Defendant was sent to goal for one month's hard labour.

(Before E. Mackinnon, Esq.)

I ROW BETWEEN SERVANTS.

Li Chung, a golden coolie employed by the Hongkong Hotel Co., appeared on a summons charging him with having assaulted and beaten his fellow servant, Moon Mo, at the Hotel, on the 26th inst. Kam Ling, a bar-boy at the Hotel was also charged on a summons by the same complainant with using abusive language likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Complainant stated that the defendant, in the first instance came to him at 4 p.m. on the 26th inst. and asked him what he had done with the man he arrested, on Saturday. Complainant told him to clear, when defendant gave him a push. Complainant returned the push and then the defendant's relatives came out from the Hotel. P.C. 616, who was on duty in Queen's Road, came and arrested defendant, who ran into the Hotel, and running against the wall, hurt his eye. Defendant gave him a kick before he was arrested. Complainant was told to take out a summons against him.

Defendant stated that complainant was in the habit of going to the godown to fetch catfish, for him, but that day complainant had refused. He met complainant at the door and complainant said to him, 'You are always telling lies to the complainant and I am not going to let him in. The constable then put defendant in a chair and took him up to the charge room. Defendant was lying on the ground incontinent at the time.

The case was remanded till Monday next for the evidence of P.C. 616. The evidence against Kam Ling, the bar boy, was to the effect that on the same day when complainant returned from the Station, he had called him a black dog and said 'You are always telling lies to the complainant and I am not going to let him in. We do not cut your head off we shall not be satisfied.' The defendant was discharged with a caution.

Tientsin.

18th July, 1885.

There is no such thing as a recent treaty made by Mr. Mollendorff. From advice from Seoul, I hear he is in great favour at the Court, that he has even been. The news was brought over from Cheungpo to Okio in the *Tie-brand* on the 19th inst. that Mr. Mollendorff had been dismissed from the Korean service.

I heard to-day from Peking that Prince Chun is very anxious to have arrangements made about the Grand Canal Railroad, and according to rule laid down the replies on this subject (the same as for the telegraph) have been received from the Governors-General, Governors, Chang Shih Tung, and Tseng Yui Yin, and all are in favour of the Railroad. Two and a half have memorialized before for it. Some have made an expense for not replying before the French difficulty, and have begged to have

it stand over till the French treaty is ratified. 'October the North' knows this, although he wrote as he did on the 13th. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nepaul* arrived here this afternoon, bringing the London mail of the 26th June. The telegrams in the Ceylon and Indian papers brought on by the *Nepaul* are few and unimportant.

TELEGRAMS.

SALISBURY'S STATEMENT.

London, July 6, 10.20 p.m.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Salisbury made his promised statement respecting the foreign policy of the Government. His lordship said negotiations with Russia respecting the delimitation of the Afghan frontier will be continued from where they were left off by their predecessor, keeping the promise made to the Ameer to retain Zulufar to Afghanistan, and he hoped that a peaceful settlement of the question will be arrived at, but whatever was settled it will be the duty of the Government to promptly and vigorously prosecute not only to defend our Indian frontier but to stretch beyond in order to prevent the tide of war touching it. The settlement of Egypt, his lordship said, will require time. With regard to Ireland he said that Lord Carnarvon would firmly administer the ordinary law.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Bombay, July 9.—The Honourable F. Forbes Adam, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, delivered an important address at the half-yearly meeting yesterday. Referring to the Central Asian question he said we must have our frontier properly fortified and take every precaution against foreign aggression as might imperil our credit unshaken and lead the vast populations of India to tranquilly pursue the course of internal progress in perfect confidence. But the imperial policy of Government should not unreasonably be urged as a pretext for delaying the prosecution of railways and other reproductive public works.

THE MARCHESMAN IN CASHMERE.

Cashmir, 8th July.—Slight shocks continue, the weather fine, crops good and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

GABRIEL NEWS.

Lahore, 9th July.—A correspondent sends the following Gabul news. It is reported that Ghulam Haider Khan, Commander-in-Chief, having received orders from the Ameer, marched up to Gabul, which had been won from the British Government, with three regiments also, and that three regiments camped at Deh Bori have left Gabul for Tashkent. Surdar Muhammad Khan, Governor of Tashkent, having appointed Ali Jon Khan, a Kasab, to take command of the city, and that three regiments have left Gabul for Tashkent.

THE GOVERNOR OF BAKHAWAN.

Srinagar, 7th July.—The reported death of Sardar Abdulla Khan Tokhi, Governor of Bakhawan, is not yet fully confirmed.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

On the 22nd June the Afghan Boundary Commission marched to Muehgodun, twenty miles east of Herat, and 15 miles west of Kandahar, to examine the boundary between the two countries, which prevailed at the former encampment. The health of the Commission continues excellent.

BRITAIN AND AFGHAN.

London, July 14.—Lord Randolph Churchill, replying to a question, said, that in regard to the British Government now stand in relation to Afghanistan is an independent State.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

A debate took place relating to the Army estimates. The House approved of a supplementary credit to repay the cost of additional men, the Secretary for War urging the necessity of the step pending a complete understanding with Russia. He said that there was no intention of advancing beyond the demands of their production.

(L. & C. Express, June 28.)

Hamburg, June 28.—The trade on the river has been on a limited scale during the week. Our communication with the Far East has been in accordance with the general situation, and only one arrival and one departure are reported; the arrival being the *Prinzess Alice*, from Calcutta, and the departure the *Leopold*, to Yoko, of the Kaiser Line, for Yokohama.

The ratification of the mail service contract between the German Government and the Deutsche Lloyd of Bremen will soon take place, as the treaty is already drawn up to the signature of the German Emperor. According to this contract the company is to run regular lines to Eastern Asia and Australia, as well as to Mediterranean ports, for the space of fifteen years, and for a yearly subvention of m.4,400,000. The steamers on the Eastern Asia line are to be of 10,000 tons, and the company further undertakes to furnish six new steamers, to be built in Germany, to be employed in conjunction with nine of the existing ships.

It is hardly to be doubted that Prince Bismarck will accept the contract, so that the next year two lines will run steamers to the Far East, the one from Bremen, the other from Hamburg.

The engagement of the crew for the Chinese ironclad *Tai-yen* has been finished. The crew consists of a captain, seven mates, twenty-six able seamen, two boatswains, two carpenters, two stewards, eight boys, one purser, five engineers, twelve assistant engineers, fifteen stokers, and twelve trimmers. Of these the leading boatwain is to receive m.120 per month, the second m.100, the carpenters and cooks also m.100, the stokers m.75, the trimmers m.64, boys m.45. As soon as the vessel reaches China the crew will receive two months' salary, and those who are not inclined to enter the Chinese service will be sent back to Europe at the cost of the Chinese Government. A telegram just received reports that the *Tai-yen* will sail on her way from Saitin to Kiel, having been on the rocks near the island of Ruegen. There are no details of this disaster.

The remains of the late Sir Harry S. Parkes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., will be interred at Whitechapel, Middlesex, this day, the 26th inst. The funeral procession will leave the Edgware Railway Station at about 11 a.m. The *Andromeda*, with the body on board, reached London on the 26th inst. The body was brought ashore in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The flag of the steamer in dock was flying at half-mast. The coffin was conveyed to the Edgware Railway Station, and thence by the Union Jack, it is it arrived, with a few wreaths which were placed on it at Peking. The family are desirous to collect material for a biography, and will, therefore, be indebted to any friends who can kindly assist by lending any letters that they may possess, or contributing any recollections. Letters on the subject should

be sent to care of Mr. Harry R. Parkes, 10, Berkeley Gardens, Kensington.

Though M. Kratzer, the French Consul-General at Calcutta, previously refused the offer of the steamer *post* at Shanghai, he has now been prevailed on to accept it, and has been appointed. His post at Calcutta will be taken by M. Hamann, recently Civil Commissioner in Tonkin.

The *London Gazette* of the 23rd inst. contains the following notification:—Foreign-office, May 2.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China and to the Emperor of Korea, and to the Emperor of Japan, and to the Emperor of Persia, and to the Emperor of the King of Korea.

The treaty between France and China was laid before the French Parliament on the 22nd inst., and the ratification on behalf of France will probably soon follow that of China, which has already been made. There was an entire lack of enthusiasm or interest in the preceding of presenting the new treaty. At the Cabinet council on the 20th inst. the Minister of Foreign Affairs read the project de loi for the ratification. The Council also turned themselves with the question of the state of the fleet in China, which is in need of repairs, many vessels being now almost worthless. The *Bayard*, *Triomphante*, *Villars*, *Volta*, *Esperance*, *Duguay-Trouin*, *Edouard*, *Chateaufort*, and the transport *Orre* are to return to France. Others from the China squadron are to proceed to Madagascar.

The letters of allotment in the new Chinese loan were all posted on the 22nd inst. by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. Considering the enormous mass of applications that had to be considered, the allotment has been promptly made.

In sympathy with the other loans the Scrip of the recently issued *Suez Canal* (Oriental Chinese loan) has risen, and is now quoted 109 to 112, which is equivalent to a premium of 11 to 14 per cent. on the subscription price (98)—*L. & C. Express*.

THE LOSS OF THE 'TEUCER.'

Mr. Raffles, attending magistrate, has given judgment in the inquiry held at Liverpool, on behalf of the Board of Trade, in regard to the stranding and total loss of the steamship *Teucer*, while on a voyage from Singapore to Amsterdam and Liverpool, in May last. The stranding of this vessel, which was the master of the cargo, estimated the distance run, and the courses set not having been made good, also by altering his course to N.E. & E. at 11 p.m., under the impression that he was well to the northward of Usant. The court considered that the master, in consequence of his looking at his log, and favourable course as a master, and taking into consideration that he was paying every attention to the navigation of his ship long previous to and at the time when they got into the dense fog at midnight, they did not feel that his certificate—*London and China Express*.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA LEAD.

Says the *Ceylon Times*—We have just been shown what purports to be an efficient, cheap, and durable substitute for tea lead, called a 'patent' and sold at a price of 10s. per cwt. by Messrs. Dunlop Bros. & Co., of Calcutta, are agents. The patent is an Indian tea planter, a Mr. Limbrey, and he claims for his invention that it has 'many advantages over tea lead, being non-corrosive, water-proof, and does not break down under the action of the weather, and about one half the cost of tea lead. As to its efficiency, experiment alone can settle the question, but, in appearance at all events, we are bound to say the samples sent us do not seem capable of sustaining the weight of the atmosphere or water, though of course we may be mistaken. The material of which the 'tea package' is made is evidently stout paper, over which a coating of some substance like lead is spread, which, however, can be detected by the touch, and is not so strong as the real thing. We should doubt very much whether the substance is of sufficient strength to act as a really good substitute for tea lead, though subsequent improvements may correct whatever is wanted. Its lightness and easiness of carrying are very great points in its favour, though, we do not think it is only one-sixteenth of the weight of tea lead if a square foot of it weighs 2 lb. as is stated. A square foot of tea lead weighs between 6 and 8 lbs., so that though the difference is very great it is not so much as is claimed for it. In the circular accompanying the samples sent us it is stated however that 'duplicate invoices of tea packed on tea garden and sold in London in these packages realized the same rates as the tea packed in lead.' But all this is the only practical test. If Mr. Limbrey's invention—or any improvement he may make on it—is shown to set as efficiently as tea lead at half the cost and very considerably less weight, it will be sure to be generally adopted by tea planters both in India and elsewhere, and the tea samples of the packages as well as circulars to all who take an interest in such matters.

Dead Letters.

Baker, H., Pon Darwin, 1
Buckley, J., New South Wales, 1
Dunbar, Captain Port, Adelaide, 1
Edwards, Mrs E., Sydney, 1
Harvey, A., Hongkong, (6)
Lambert, Mrs J., Singapore, 1
Howard, Wm. H., Sydney, 1
Leung Yung, San Francisco, 1
Lincoln, Captain, Manila, 1
Mason, Mrs, Providence, R. I., 1
Miller, F. J., Maryville, Cal., 1
Mills, Mrs, London, 1
Turner, Mrs J., New York, 1
Murry, Miss M. A., Providence, R. I., 1

(5) Rated at Shanghai.

The above letters have been returned from various places at which they could not be found, or have been refused. If not claimed within ten days, they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 25th July, 1885.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 28.
OPUM—New Pakan, cash, 570
" Old " cash,
" New Benares, cash, 540
" Old " cash, 535/40
" New Pakan, cash, 535/40
" Allance, Tels, 24/35
" Old Malwa, cash, 650/40
" Allance, Tels, 40/41
" Penian, Cily, cash, 480/20
" Allance, Tels, nil.
" Penian, Paper, etc., 60.
" Allance, Tels, 10

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, 3/6
" Demand, 3/6
" 30 days sight, 3/6
" 4 months sight, 3/7
Credit, 3/8
Documentary 4 months sight, 3/7
India, Wire, 22 1/2
" Demand, 22 1/2
Shanghai, Demand, 72 1/2
" 30 days sight, private, 73
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 fine, \$28.10
Sovereigns, \$ 5.53

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs. Balfour & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, July 28.

BAROMETRE—9 A.M. 29.700
Do. 1 P.M. 29.770
Do.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Flag & Reg.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Chandernagor	Brit. bqe.	
Olava	Ger. str.	
Fushun	Amer. str.	Shanghai
Gileland	Brit. str.	
Hoihow	Brit. str.	Hongkong
Kut Sang	Brit. str.	
Peking	Brit. str.	Shanghai
Yangtze	Brit. str.	Shanghai

Vessel Name.	Actual Size.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Commissioners or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Stearns	5	Moore	Ger.	400	July 27	A. R. Marty	Haiphong	
Alfred	4	Conrad	Brit.	1330	July 28	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy and Shanghai	39th inst.
Farquhar	3	Brit.	Brit.	1000	July 28	Douglas Steamship Co.	Amoy & Taiwan	
Antarctic	3	Balmerine	Brit.	1101	July 11	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Alcapecia	5	Fraser	Brit.	1924	July 1	Russell & Co.		
City of New York	3	Seacroft	Amer.	3129	July 14	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & San Francisco	To-morrow
City of Peking	4	Furlo	Amer.	3079	July 16	P. M. S. S. Co.	San Francisco	
John J. Mun	3	Marquez	Span.	634	July 15	Brande & Co.	Amoy & Manila	To-day
Albatross	3	Brit.	Brit.	1000	July 24	British India Ship Co.	Canton Ports	30th inst.
Albatross	3	Kelly	Brit.	700	July 24	Bun Guan Loong	Singapore	30th inst.
Albatross	3	Chatter	Brit.	1301	July 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Saigon	
Albatross	5	Erichson	Ger.	340	July 10	Edward Schellhans & Co.	Quinhon	To-morrow
G. J. Jacob	3	Busseling	Dutch	1436	July 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Ab'den Do	
Albatross	3	Johnson	Brit.	1794	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Albatross	5	Snyder	Brit.	227	July 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Hothow	To-morrow
Albatross	3	Brit.	Brit.	1000	July 27	British India Ship Co.	Amoy & Manila	To-morrow
Albatross	3	Arina	Span.	376	July 28	Notica Bam Co.	Amoy & Manila	To-morrow
Albatross	1	Stead	Brit.	3400	July 28	P. O. S. N. Co.	London, &c.	30th inst.
Albatross	6	Dutton	Brit.	1245	July 20	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Albatross	3	Loft	Brit.	859	July 27	Yuen Fat Hong		
Albatross	3	Maxwell	Brit.	1656	June 3	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Albatross	3	Smith	Brit.	700	June 20	Dun Hin Chan		
Albatross	3	Brit.	Brit.	101	June 27	Yuen Fat Hong		
Albatross	6	Stapan	Brit.	101	June 2	B. K. & W. Dock Co.		
Albatross	3	Brit.	Amer.	48	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Albatross	3	Ewards	Brit.	1307	July 28	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow
Albatross	6	Poseok	Brit.	819	July 28	Douglas Steamship Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Albatross	3	Willie	Brit.	1421	July 24	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Albatross	2	Schuld	Ger.	674	July 24	Widder & Co.	Haiphong	To-morrow
Albatross	3	Brit.	Brit.	1000	July 24	British India Ship Co.	Amoy & Manila	To-morrow
Albatross	3	Cordell	Brit.	1323	May 31	Gilman & Co.	Port Naval	K'lon Do
Albatross	5	Stanhoush	Brit.	2065	July 27	Russell & Co.		
Albatross	3	Williams	Brit.	1119	July 10	Butterfield & Swire	New Zealand, &c.	Ab'den Do

Native Vessels									
Sam W. Scies	3	e Field	Amer. bqe.	1171	July	13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Joseph	1	c Sæmgaard	Ger. bqe.	835	July	23	2 Carlowitz & Co.		
John	1	c Halland	Ger. bqe.	310	June	29	Widler & Co.		
John H. Smith	1	c Brown	Amer. sh.	1452	July	9	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Montie Johnson	4	c Hall	Amer. bqe.	947	June	18	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Antoinette	3	c Bunje	Brit. bqe.	881	June	23	Order		
John	2	c Bakke	Brit. bqe.	443	July	28	Borneo Co., Limited.		
John J. Sewall	3	c Ulmar	Amer. sh.	1397	June	1	Douglas Steamship Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
John	3	c Kærstorp	Siam. bqe.	704	July	24	Chinese		
John	3	c Sæmreich	Ger. sh.	1731	June	22	Borneo Co., Limited.		
John	4	c Siegener	Ger. sh.	1080	June	19	Captain		
D. D. Bryant	7	c Colcord	Amer. bqe.	920	June	28	Edward Schollhas & Co.		
John	3	c Nain	Brit. bqe.	312	June	28	Order		
John	2	c H.	Ger. bqe.	287	May	21	Kulv d Schellnas & Co.		
John	6	c Keding	Ger. bqe.	505	June	28	Order		
John	3	c Kerk	Siam. bqe.	325	June	28	Chinese		
John	3	c Whitier	Amer. bqe.	175	July	16	Russell & Co.		
Frank Pendleton	1	c Nichols	Amer. sh.	3781	July	6	Order		
John	8	c Tibbets	A. m. sh.	3294	June	27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
John	4	c Finlayson	Brit. bqe.	307	May	31	Melchers & Co.	Victoria, B.C.	
John	3	c Wylsham	Ger. sh.	22	June	22	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
John	2	c Bodemann	Ger. Sm. sh.	423	June	21	Widler & Co.		
John	4	c Bachelder	Amer. sh.	1290	May	10	Russell & Co.		
John	3	c Norcross	Amer. sh.	1284	May	22	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
John	3	c Peterson	Amer. sh.	1964	June	22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
John	3	c Pos.	Amer. sch.	439	July	13	Captain		
John	3	c Waser	Ger. sh.	1200	July	30	Order		
John	3	c Williams	Brit. bqe.	381	July	13	Order	K'lon Do	
John	3	c Stephens	Ger. bqe.	531	July	22	Widler & Co.		
John	5	c Reynolds	Siam. bqe.	424	June	9	Captain		
John	4	c Merryman	Amer. sh.	829	July	24	Tong Sang Wo		
John	1	c Hansen	Ger. sch.	75	June	29	Blackhead & Co.	K'lon Do	
John	4	c Isant	Brit. sh.	162	July	4	Turner & Co.		
John	3	c Lindberg	Brit. bqe.	307	July	23	Russell & Co.	Victoria, B.C.	
John	3	c McElvory	Amer. sh.	1074	June	2	Carlowitz & Co.	London, &c.	
John	3	c Chipman	Amer. bqe.	1007	June	22	Russell & Co.	New York	
John	2	c Hansen	Brit. bqe.	401	July	18	Chinese		
John	3	c Harkness	Amer. sh.	14-5	June	22	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
John	7	c Bayly	Amer. sh.	1360	June	21	Messager Maritimes		
John	3	c Delany	Amer. sh.	1406	May	22	Pustak & Co.	New York	
John	1	c Home	Brit. bqe.	489	June	27	Gilman & Co.	K'lon Do	
John	1	c Lesion	Sp. Sm. sh.	527	June	17	Lane, Crawford & Co.	C'lon Do	
John	4	c	Brit. bqe.	794	May	21	Melchers & Co.	Channel	
John	5	c Trompeter	Ger. sh.	1267	June	17	Order	London	
John	1	c	Amer. sh.	1723	June	1	Melchers & Co.		
John	3	c Ferguson	Amer. bqe.	842	July	17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
John	5	c O'Brien	Brit. sh.	1400	July	18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
John	4	c Dick	Brit. sh.	1549	June	5	Melchers & Co.		
John	4	c Potter	Am. sch.	568	June	2	Ed. Schellnas & Co.	New York	

Her Britannic Majesty's Ships in the China Squadron.						
Name.	Rig.	Tons Displ't.	Guns.	I.H.P.	Captain.	Where at.
Agamemnon	d. s. turret ironclad	5510	6	6350	Captain Samuel Long	Port Hamilton.
Albatross	composite screw sloop	940	4	849	Commander Olas. Hicks.	Amoy
Albatross*	double-screw iron frigate	6010	14	4330	Captain Hugo L. Pearson	Amoy
Albatross	corvette	2380	14	2340	Captain J. C. Forster	Hongkong
Albatross	corvette	2380	14	2410	Captain E. H. Hinglay	Port Hamilton
Albatross	gunboat	465	4	470	Lieut.-Com. H. H. Boteley	Hongkong
Albatross	corvette	2383	14	2540	Captain J. G. J. Hammer	Singapore
Albatross	composite sloop	940	4	920	Commander Davis	Port Hamilton
Albatross	double-screw gunboat	860	3	344	Lieut.-Commander Cochrane	Hongkong
Albatross	gunboat	430	4	455	Lieut.-Com. H. R. Adams	Singapore
Albatross	gunboat	450	4	455	Lieut.-Com. D. L. Dickson	Port Hamilton
Albatross	gunboat	940	4	840	Captain J. E. Melesar	Manila
Albatross	transport	2000	—	—	Captain Hogg	Hongkong
Albatross	transport	2332	—	—	Captain W. McKenzie	Portsmouth
Albatross	transport	2633	—	—	Captain C. M. Day	Hongkong
Albatross	ironclad	6010	14	4830	Captain Buckle	Singapore
Albatross	double-screw gun-vessel	767	5	1059	Commander Geo. W. Hill	Port Hamilton
Albatross	gunboat	430	4	430	Lieut.-Com. R. B. O. Brenton	Port Hamilton
Albatross	double-screw gun-vessel	465	6	490	Commander Rotham	Hongkong
Albatross	composite screw sloop	1130	6	970	Commander H. T. Grenfell	Port Hamilton
Albatross	transport	4000	—	—	Captain Harrison	Port Hamilton
Albatross	sloop	830	—	—	Hon. F. P. Verelker	Shanghai
Albatross	transport	5502	—	—	Captain Brady	Hongkong
Albatross	corvette	1370	12	2380	Captain R. G. Kinahan	Singapore
Albatross	double-screw gun-vessel	794	6	1010	Commander A. O. B. Bromley	Port Hamilton
Albatross	double-screw gunboat	590	3	340	Lieut.-Com. R. T. Wood	Hongkong
Albatross	auxiliary ship	3587	20	—	Commander Ross	Hongkong
Albatross	paddle despatch-vessel	925	2	1280	Captain Com. Farquhar	Amoy
Albatross	gunboat	925	4	750	Lieut. Orford Churchill	Nagasaki
Albatross	turret-ship	4800	4	1450	Commander Alleyes	Hongkong
Albatross	gunboat	1200	4	530	Lieut.-Com. Chas. K. Hope	Nagasaki

* Flagship of Admiral Sir Wm. Montagu Dowl, &c., &c., Commander-in-Chief.

For H. B. M. Ships' tonnage, displacements and effective horse powers are given according to H. M. Navy List.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at.
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Abreck	Russian avio	1684	7	300	Captain Schanz	Nagasaki
Alert	U. S. corvette	541	4	800	Commander C. J. Barclay	Nagasaki

Aspic	French gunboat	450	4	—	Commander de Jonquieres	Shanghai
Atalante	French frigate	4000	—	—	Commander Trévé	Saigon
Blanchon	French sloop	1000	—	—	Commander M. L. L.	Hankow

Champion	French cruiser	1899	—	—	Captain Martini	Hongkong
Chateau Renaud	French corvette	1900	—	—	Commander Portois	Koelung
Comète	French gun-vessel	483	—	—	Lieut.-Commander Noirot	Haiphong

Oristofano Colombo	Italian corvette	6600	5	3000	Captain Acciari	Shanghai
Duchaffant	French cruiser	1300	19	—	Comdr. Lemercier-Moussaux	Yokohama
Ducasse-Tassin	French cruiser	3700	14	3000	Captain Bernier	Saigon

Dugout from	French corvette	1875	12	6000	Captain Koltchau	England
Enterprise	U. S. corvette	1875	6	900	Commander A. S. Barker	Hongkong
Ermak	Russian transport	1000	4	80	Captain Koltchau	Japan

Gornostai	Russian gunboat	466	6	80	Commander O. W. Starck	Shanghai
Otis	German gunboat	420	4	340	Lieut.-Commander Rötger	Shanghai
Ismaïel	French gunboat	430	—	—	Commander Fouat	Hainhow

Kerguelen	French corvette	1201	—	—	Commander Fournier	Pescadores
Laclocheterie	French corvette	2500	—	—	Commander St. Maurice	Saigon

La Galissonnière	French frigate	6700	14	4500	Captain Fleuriat	Formosa
La Perouse	French corvette	2300	—	—	Capt. Mequet	Hongkong
Latou	French gunboat	437	4	100	Captain Duval	Haiphong

Lynx	French gunboat	400	—	—	Commander Bonnaire	Haiphong
Magon	French corvette	2400	—	—	Commander Puech	Keelung
	French corvette	210			Commander Maxwell Miller	Hankow

Marion	U. S. corvette	910	—	—	Commander Martin Miller	Hongkong
Minin	Russian frigate	6000	19	—	Captain Grenquist	Nagasaki
Moroccy	U. S. gunboat	1375	6	750	Commander F. J. Higginson	Canton

Morgo	Russian gunboat	400	7	80	Commander Moltsoff	Vladivostok
Nautilus	Austrian gun-vessel	550	—	—	Commander Paul Spetzler	Shanghai
Nereus	Russian gunboat	400	7	80	Commander Yakundt	Vladivostok

Nially	French corvette	2300	15	300	Captain des Esaris	Saigon
Opritchnik	Russian corvette	1000	8	—	Captain Pousuchin	Vladivostok

Asipoe	U. S. corvette	2100	8	800	Commander J. J. McGlinsey	Shanghai
Palos	U. S. gunboat	303	6	500	Lieut. Com. Thomas Nelson	Foochow
Plurier	French gunboat	489	—	—	Commander E. Foidloue	Hai Phong

Primauguet	French corvette	2270	—	—	Commander M. Bago	Saigon
Prinz Adalbert	German corvette	3980	14	—	Captain Mensing	Nagasaki
Prinz Adalbert	German corvette	1920	10	—	Captain Hiltbrand	Yokohama

Laubecks	Russian corvette	1342	12	—	Captain Kharovsk	Pescadores
Rigault de Genouilly	French corvette	—	—	—	Commander Richard	Pescadores
Roland	French cruiser	2500	15	—	Commander Mayet	Pescadores

Ssoñe	French corvette	1700	—	80	Commander W. Monin	Saigon
Sobol	Russian gunboat	400	7	—	Commander Boyle	Japan
Tomcat	Portuguese gunboat	410	—	—	Captain Avila	Mexico

Trionfante	U. S. frigate	2300	10	3000	Captain R. L. Phythian	Nagasaki
Triomphante	French ironclad	4176	14	2400	Captain Baux	Nagasaki

Lurenne	French frigate	5100	—	—	Captain Dupuis	Pescadores
Velasco	Spanish corvette	1166	—	—	Commander Emilo J. Butron	Manila
Vinero	French gunboat	405	—	—	Commander Lanerstein	On a cruise

Vladimir Monomach	Russian ironclad	5756	4	8000	Commander Polansky	Nagasaki
Volta	French corvette	1300	6	800	Captain Gigon	Saigon
Volga	Russian corvette	1300	6	800	Captain Gigon	Saigon

YACOCK	STUSSAN GUNPORT	-	4	-	COMMUNIST MONITORARY	YAMUIGUOT
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10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277, 1996, 1033-1034.
